

# The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Cuba must and shall be free.

The war cloud is gathering force and Spain will be the greatest sufferer should it break.

Hold your peace until Monday, men and brethren; light is breaking for free Cuba.

The country seems pretty well united on the Cuban question, regardless of geographical lines.

Politics are beginning to stir in the southern part of the territory. Up in this section a few city elections are attracting some attention, but that is about all.

A good representative man for mayor, that is what is wanted by the large body of Republican voters in this city. Such a man will be elected, if nominated on tomorrow.

The Republican city ticket should be elected. The Republican city convention tomorrow will nominate the right sort of men as candidates for city offices and they should be elected.

Every day adds strength to the war preparations of this country and does not do Spain any good. Mr. McKinley's policy is all right, despite the ravings of the yellow journals and hot-headed people.

It is not too much to say that never before, within the memory of men now living, was the whole world at such a tension by reason of warlike rumors. Hardly a corner of the earth is exempt.

On tomorrow the Republicans of this city will nominate candidates for city officers for the coming election. The indications point, that very good men will be selected and will be elected on Tuesday next.

The Republican nominations in the Second and Third wards are very good indeed and there is every reason why these nominations should be confirmed and voted for by the voters, having the best interests of the city at heart on next Tuesday.

New York to the front. In the space of a few minutes on yesterday, the legislature now in session in Albany appropriated \$1,000,000 to be used for extraordinary military expenses in case of war with Spain, at the discretion of the governor. The Empire state is all right.

The south is not clamoring especially for war, but when war does come, the south will be found as loyal and will do as effective work for the cause of the Union in proportion as any other section of this great country. Politics will cut no figure when it comes to supporting the government in the present emergency.

Free traders are howling and yelling at the Dingley tariff law and assert that the operations of the law has not brought prosperity to the country. They say the daylight of prosperity has not yet arrived, it is still twilight and murky twilight at that. It may still be twilight, but if so, it is the kind that precedes the opening of a glorious and clear day of prosperity.

The British government has placed an order for 5,000 tons of steel plates for ship building with the Carnegie Steel company, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Before a protective tariff was a live policy of American government, Great Britain had a virtual monopoly on the steel business in this country, but since protection has been established, the United States has superseded that country as the great iron and steel producer of the world.

English press comments on the American-Spanish question is universal in favor of this country and amazement at American moderation is the general feeling among those best fitted to understand the feeling of America and the impulses of the Anglo-Saxon people. There can be no doubt that intelligent Englishmen sympathize with this country. They know its generosity, its charity, its humanity, and they can not understand why it has so long delayed to stretch forth its hand and save a helpless people from torment and butchery.

Solicitor General Bartlett's opinion in the matter of the law, requiring deposits to be made by insurance companies with the territorial treasurer to enable them to do business in the territory, is good and sound. Deposits with the treasurer of notes and mortgages, representing bona fide loans or of territorial, county or municipal bonds to the amount of \$10,000 in each case, are a ne-

cessity before doing business. The letter and the spirit of the law require the loans to be honest, and bona fide loans, this is apparent. In abiding by the solicitor general's opinion, the treasurer will carry out the requirement of the law.

War with Spain cannot and will not last long in the very nature of things. The Spanish army is the poorest drilled and least effective of any of the European armies, and the worst drilled militia or national guard of this country is far ahead of it in military efficiency and drill. But the war with Spain cannot, for much the same reasons, be much of a light on land. It will consist of a few naval conflicts, and there is no doubt, in the minds of men well posted as to the relative merits and strength of the navies of the United States and Spain, what the result will be. Within six weeks after the declaration of war and the commencement of active hostilities the Spanish fleets will be swept from the ocean.

On the other hand, as they trust him to form a careful and honest judgment, they trust him equally to advise them of it in due time, to prepare to act on it when it shall be necessary, in the way and to the degree needed. They no more fear a conflict which can not honorably be avoided than they wish one that can so be turned aside. They would no more hesitate to follow him where duty points than they would impatiently hurry him. This, without qualification, is the unchangeable sentiment of the sober, peace-loving people of the country. There is impatience in expression, and a desire to free the Cubans, and much pressure is being brought to bear to bring about that end, but beneath all the clamor for immediate action there is an abiding faith in the public that Wm. McKinley's only desire is to do that which is right and best for the country.

Uncle Sam Has Troubles Enough.

It is reported that the United States has been asked by Japan to take a hand in the Chinese division scheme, just far enough to prevent Russia's securing control of Wei-Hai-Wei. Japan has held that port since the close of the Japan-China war, as security for the payment of a war indemnity by the Chinese, and now Russia threatens to seize the port.

As much as this country admires the "Yankee land of the east," and desires to see it become a great nation, yet Uncle Sam will in all probability beg to be excused from mixing up in the affair. For this action there are many reasons of the most substantial nature. Russia has ever been a friend of America and shown that friendship on different occasions in a very appreciable manner; Japan professes friendliness for the United States, and to take any part in the eastern question would, in the end, result in making enemies out of both those nations. And then, just at this time, your uncle has troubles of his own. Down in the vicinity of the Tropic of Cancer, near the southeast coast of this country, a little tragedy is being enacted which seems likely to engage the serious attention of this republic for some little time. Out on the Pacific ocean lies a group of islands which are clamoring for the privilege of flying the stars and stripes over their coral reefs, and, while for the present that matter is eclipsed by the more stirring events already hinted at, the question of annexation, or protection, will have to be settled in the near future.

The distance intervening between those two points of public interest is considerable, and should the questions involved come to a point where something must be done, there will be business enough on hand to keep this country busy without crossing seas and continents to find something to keep the people out of mischief.

Under the circumstances, it looks very much as if Japan will have to depend upon the fighting qualities of her own people to retain possession of a sea port with a name sufficient to prevent any great amount of fighting.

The People Believe in McKinley.

At the present moment it is easily to be seen that the administration is subject to a great strain, and is passing through perilous times. In congress there is almost a revolt against the conservative measures of McKinley; throughout the country there is an undeniable demand for war with Spain. Despite this uneasiness and the mutterings heard on every hand the people believe in the president, and place implicit trust in his integrity and desire to do that which is right at the right time.

He, more than all others—he, indeed, alone—knows all the facts, numerous, complicated, important, and delicate as they are. He has his responsible advisers at the heads of the various branches of the public service. He has the leaders of both parties in the national legislature within call. He has both the information and the counsel which our representatives to foreign governments are in position to give him. Unquestionably his responsibility is very grave, for it is the responsibility of great power freely conferred and backed by the loyal sentiment of the whole country. He need feel no suspicion of partisan motive on his part; it does not exist. He need fear no partisan prejudice against him; it could not survive the angry contempt of all rational citizens. His responsibility is only such as a clear, conscience and a sound mind can meet and must meet.

The people trust him. There is not a shadow of doubt of that. They trust him as one of themselves, their chief representative, sharing their principles and their convictions, and set apart only by his post of knowledge and of power. They desire no war that can honorably be avoided, nor does he. They long incessantly for continued

peace if it can honorably be had, as he does. They wish that every resource of diplomacy, of discussion and reflection, shall be employed to the utmost to avert a conflict that, if it can be averted, would be monstrous; and this is his wish. They no more care to urge him than he cares unduly to hasten.

## LOTS OF ROOM FOR MORE FACTORIES

Consumption of Sugar Constantly on the Increase—Five Hundred More Factories Would Be None Too Many.

According to the Statistical Trade Journal, the increase in consumption of sugar in the United States for the year past was 6.91 per cent, requiring to supply it 136,177 long tons of sugar or over 305,000,000 pounds. Below are the figures:

	Tons of 2240 lbs
Total consumption in 1897.	2,098,233
Total consumption in 1896.	1,956,086
Increase during the year 1897.	136,177

This is not unusual, for the average increase of consumption in the United States for the past 16 years has been 5.97 per cent annually. According to the same authority, the world's estimated increase in manufacture of sugar in 1897 was only 64,737 tons.

There were in operation the past year nine beet sugar factories in this country. It would require three and three-fifths times the capacity of these nine factories to supply sufficient sugar for the increase alone, or 32 factories of the same average capacity. If we wish at the same time to provide for present consumption it would be necessary to build 55 times as many factories as are now in operation, or 495 factories of the average capacity of the nine we now have.

Now, then, if we were to build new factories at the rate of 50 a year it would take about ten years to catch up on present consumption of sugar, so that to supply this country with sugar nine total number of factories required to be built each year would be fifty, plus 32. As meantime increase of consumption would likely continue in about the same ratio, the number of 82 should be increased 5 per cent to provide for that, so that we have a grand total of 86 factories to be built annually, for ten years, before this nation can grasp the often quoted \$100,000,000 we are spending every 12 months for sugar.

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## THE TALK OF EUROPE.

Brief Reflections Upon Events of Current Interest Across the Ocean.

In connection with the present Dreyfus case, it is worthy of note that M. Hanotaux, the exceedingly clever French minister of foreign affairs, did his best to prevent the prosecution of the captain, foreseeing the deplorable results of the affair for the prestige of France abroad. An official memorandum exists bearing the signature of M. Hanotaux protesting strongly against the action of his colleague, the minister of war, General Mercier, in inaugurating the prosecution.

The great opera house of La Scala, at Milan, has been closed, the government having refused the usual subvention. The explanation appears to be that La Scala, which has hitherto been looked upon as a sort of sanctuary of the musical art, has ceased to fulfill the object for which it was originally established—namely, the encouragement and development of the Italian lyric art. The modern Italian composers are few and far between, and La Scala has of late years produced more German operas and introduced more foreign singers, for want of those of home growth, than in strict accordance with its statutes.

The Russian anti-Semitic press is drawing attention to the rapid growth in the number of large Jewish traders in Moscow, a city which has hitherto been kept as free as possible from Hebrew influences. Twenty years ago the number of Jewish merchants belonging to the first guild was 84. At the present time this number has risen to 279. As the total number of first guild merchants in Moscow is 674 it follows that the Jews at present are able to exercise an enormous influence in the chamber of commerce and in other trading and financial circles in the Muscovite capital.

The ukase abolishing every kind of customs duty on agricultural implements and machinery entering Russia, and which was to have been issued on New Year's day, will not be promulgated until late in the spring, obstacles yet to be overcome having been raised by the minister of finance.

The municipality of the city of Sofia has issued a notice inviting tenders for supplying the Bulgarian capital with electric light and tramways. The concessions for the lighting and the tramways are to be taken up together and will be received up to March 17.

The general act of the anti-slavery conference of 1899 provides that after the lapse of six years a fresh meeting of representatives of the signatory powers shall be held with a view to revision of the liquor traffic regulations in Africa. At the instance of Great Britain, Belgium has recently issued invitations to the United States and other foreign powers for a new general conference to meet next April.

The Ottoman lighthouse administration has received instructions to resume the working of the lighthouses on the Mediterranean coast which have remained unilluminated since the outbreak of the war with Greece.

According to returns which have recently been published in Paris with regard to the incomes of professional men, there are in all France between 12,000 and 13,000 doctors, of whom 2,500 are to be found in Paris. Of this number only 6 make incomes ranging from \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year; 14 make incomes in the neighborhood of \$20,000 a year, while not more than 100 make as much as \$10,000 a year. With regard to lawyers, of whom there are 3,000 in Paris alone, there are not 400 of them who make as much as \$2,000 a year, while a couple of score range as high as \$10,000 a year each. The explanation is the very simple economic one that the supply exceeds the demand. Twice as many doctors, lawyers and other professional men are turned out yearly as there are places for, the prejudice against trade, industry and agriculture being even stronger in republican France than in monarchic England.

Among the important anniversaries this year is the fourth anniversary of the fiery martyrdom of Savonarola, which will be celebrated on May 23 at Florence. At Basel, in Switzerland, preparations are being made to commemorate the four hundredth birthday of Hans Holbein. The Portuguese will also celebrate in May with magnificent fetes the fourth centenary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the Cape route to India, which occurred in 1498, exactly six years after the discovery of the new world. On June 29 there will be festivities in Ancona in honor of Leopardi, one of the greatest poets Italy has produced, who was born there in 1798, and on Aug. 21 the centenary of Jules Michelet, the historian, will be celebrated by the municipal council of Paris with appropriate meetings and banquets.—New York Tribune.

To Klondike in a Bale of Hay. The whereabouts of Charles Sleeman, a railroad man who suddenly disappeared a few weeks ago, has been discovered. He left Kalamazoo, Mich., with \$3 to seek a fortune in the Klondike gold-fields. He rode in freight cars to Seattle and sailed from there Feb. 6 on a barge for a nine days' voyage to Skagway secured in a bale of hay. He left a wife and son, aged 16.

Two Moons. A European astronomer predicts that two moons will appear in the sky on July 30, but other astronomers pronounce the prediction all moonshine.—Philadelphia Record.

A Timely Caution. Don't boast of your blood—you may need a purifier next spring.—Chicago News.

## Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible Morocco, \$2.50.

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ADDITION WALKER, Recorder.

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PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, LEBOW, N. G.

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